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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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From the Boston Statesman.

Lafayette.—The following extract of a letter from Paris, giving some account of Lafayette's opinions of the U. S. Bank, and of President Jackson, was published last winter in the Baltimore Republican. The remarks were made at so short a time previous to his death, that they may be justly viewed as his dying words about this country. They are worth-while to the Whigs and the Bank party.

In fact, the principles of Lafayette are not the principles of the influential Whigs. He wanted a Republican government—they wanted a monarchial one. He was opposed to an order of nobility, to a hereditary aristocracy, or other privileged orders; they wish to establish them in this country, and to secure their children in the legal possession of them. The equality of rights, of suffrage, of claim to power and office, and even to the acquisition of property, which we now enjoy, is what they dislike and wish to set aside. An important step is to destroy the influence which the opinions of such men as Lafayette still exercise over this community. It is to be hoped that their nefarious plans will never succeed. But the people—the people must be on their guard.

"Paris, Nov. 21, 1833.—Yesterday I had the pleasure of passing several hours with the illustrious LAFAYETTE, at one of his crowded soirées. There were several Americans in the saloon. I was the only Baltimorean present, and as I had but a slight acquaintance with my fellow-countrymen, I chose to pass most of my time near the great and good man. Our conversation, of course, turned principally upon American affairs. I assure you that his admiration for our President is unbounded. The following were, nearly as I can recollect, his words on this subject:—'Gen. Jackson is the very man fitted for the present crisis. His stern and uncompromising republicanism, and high sense of honor, will prove the best security for our admirable institutions—(for he calls every thing American his own.) For a long time I saw with pain the advances of an aristocratic moneyed institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous mildew over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us. Gen. Jackson possesses the honesty of a Regulus, the patriotism of a Washington, and the firmness of a Timoleon—in fact, I am unacquainted with any character in ancient or modern history, which combines so much excellence with so few of the errors of humanity.'"

Mutatis mutandis.—Luce Book.
Veluti in speculum.—Bible.

The following paragraph, with the exception of about a dozen words, which we have taken the liberty to amend, is copied, *verbatim et literatim*, from the "Organ of the Whigs of Boston," of the 14th—a paper, which takes great interest in the Maine Elections. We make no comment. The free and independent citizens of Maine, the hardy, laborious, enterprising and intelligent farmers and mechanics, will soon make a decision from which there is no appeal. We have full confidence in them, and are willing to abide the result.—*U.S. States.*

"We are pleased to see, by the Republican papers from Maine, that the prospect of electing the Administration candidates is certain. The Wig papers are loud and arrogant in their tone, and lead a spectator to infer, that there is something of affectation of confidence in their boasts. We believe they fear the loss of the election. There is no trick so pitiful, and paltry, and mean, that they will not resort to it, to further their purposes. The Wig papers have had recourse to most unjustifiable misrepresentations, to deceive their readers, who, it is presumed, seldom see any other papers, and, consequently, are unable to see the disgusting cheat. The political gamblers who conduct these journals, are as destitute of honor and honesty as the most abandoned, heaven-forsaken profligates of any college of intriguers, that ever swarmed round the most corrupt court of Europe. *** They have so long uttered falsehood from instinct, that they can never speak the truth; and whoever gives them credit for truth, in their intercourse with a political opponent, will find himself trusting the father of lies—miserably duped, cross-bitten, and over-reached. They have neither faith nor truth; and their humanity they might exchange with any tenants of the farmer's yard and be gainers."

Mr. Webster denies that he ever made use of the phrase, "Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor." It was not in

his speech, as corrected and revised for the press by himself, we believe; but that it was uttered in the Senate was confidently stated at the time, by persons who heard what he said, and was not then denied. It seems rather a late day to come out with a contradiction now. At all events, whether he ever spoke the sentiment in the precise words which have been reported or not, it is at least one upon which he has noted his whole life long, and indeed it is one of the leading principles of the party to which he belongs.

[N. Y. Post.

THE ELECTION.

Our readers are aware that the election of State officers and members of Congress takes place in the course of the present month in the following States—Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Messrs. accounts have reached us from Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, and N. Carolina. And in relation to the three former the federal papers are shouting—victory! victory! victory!!! This is all for effect, to influence the vote in those States which are soon to go to the polls. It is utterly impossible to tell from the returns already received what will be the result, but this much we can say with safety,—that in some instances the administration party have gone ahead gloriously, and the opposition have fallen correspondingly in the rear, and we think we are authorized to predict that the final result will show the growing popularity of President Jackson's administration. We will endeavor to give a more detailed account next week.—[Haverhill Banner.

North Carolina Elections. This country, (says the Petersburg, Virginia, Constellation,) so confidently claimed by some of the opposition, in its election of Senator, has gone most decisively for the Administration. Col. W. B. Lockhart is elected by a handsome majority over his opponent, Mr. Ames. The following is the state of the poll:—

For the Senate, Lockhart,	252
Ames,	136
Commons, Crump,	481
Smith,	455

The elections, so far as heard from, in North Carolina, have resulted almost unanimously in favor of the Administration.

Election in Indiana. The Indiana Democrat of the 8th instant, published at Indianapolis, contains the following with respect to the result of the election in that State:—

The election has terminated somewhat to our disappointment. Noah Noble is doubtless re-elected Governor, and David Wallace Lieut. Governor. Much as we deprecate the issue, we submit to the fiat of the sovereign people, whose right it is to elect whom they please. The friends of Andrew Jackson have with their usual magnanimity, elected a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who will not deny that that they owe their election to citizens whose political sentiments are opposite to theirs. This is more than is customary with the Claymen, and we freely admit that the democrats have been disappointed, and we fear that our friends will have cause before all is ended in relation to this election, to regret this evidence of their confidence, in the men elected.

The election of men of different politics in many of the counties which gave majorities for Noble shows that the "question" was not made, and that the line was not drawn. In Marion, Brady and Noble each received more than 200 majority, and Brady and Noble are upon different sides of the Presidential question. In Shelby and Decatur the same result is shown. Fowler and Shank being Jacksonmen, and Noble eating heavy majorities in both these counties.

The N. Y. Evening Post, in alluding to the recent Congressional Election in Kentucky where Messrs. Moore and Letcher are the opposing candidates, says the former has lost many votes by declaring himself in favor of a U. S. Bank, although he is uncompromising in his opposition to the present Bank; for the great body of the Democracy of Kentucky are opposed to the U. States Bank on Constitutional grounds, and on the ground of political principle, as well as because of the corrupt practices of the present corporation. The Post then adds:—

"The election of 1832 furnishes the only fair criterion by which we can test the political feeling of Kentucky, as manifested in the present contest; and we shall therefore be careful to accompany the returns of the late election, as they drop in, with the corresponding returns of the Presidential struggle of '32. Tried by that ordeal, the 'victory' in Jefferson county, of which the Bank papers are boasting this morning, turns out to be a spurious triumph of much the same kind as they celebrated in this city, and as they lately pretended to rejoice at in the second Congressional District of Louisiana. Their boast that Jefferson county has never heretofore been against the Administration, does not look well besides the official returns of 1832, which show that county to have given, for Clay 2010, and for Jackson 1552, being a majority in favor of Mr. Clay of 458 votes! Let us keep them to the test."

The U. S. Gazette of Friday, states on the authority of "private advices," that Letcher, the Bank candidate, is elected to Congress from Kentucky, by a majority of three hundred over Moore, the Democratic candidate. The Bank papers will announce the fact with a proper sprinkling of "All Hails!"

Thomas, the Jackson candidate in Campbell Co., Ky. has beaten his opponent.—*Boston State-man.*

From the Washington Globe.
A PATRIOT.

Judge SHALER, of Pennsylvania, delivered a very eloquent and able address on the 4th of July last, at the Democratic celebration in the city of Pittsburgh. The exalted republican firmness of the President, and the dangerous inroads made upon the liberties of the country, through the corruptions of the Senate, in the attempt to "confirm and advise" the establishment of a fourth moneyed power in the Government, are most happily discussed. The arguments and reasonings of the Judge are entitled to more than ordinary consideration, on account of his uniform opposition to Gen. Jackson, up to the issuing of the Veto Message, when he found the President acting with vigor against the moneyed aristocracy, and sustaining the principles of the constitution. At the critical moment the Bank and the Senate had resolved to overturn the constitution, and rule the People by a moneyed despotism, then it was Judge Shaler, like a true patriot, struck the National Wig flag, and hoisted that of the People, inscribed Jackson Democracy, a sound currency, based upon gold and silver. The following extracts will pay a perusal:—

"At the period of our revolutionary struggle, the only power to be dreaded was the power of the sword—the only force to guard against was the force of armies; but since that time a new power has arisen upon the earth, which has already in Europe absorbed all others, and seeks to render states and empires its tributaries. It is that power which, standing behind the throne is stronger than the throne itself—which enters into the cabinets of princes, guides their counsels, and directs their armies. A power at which kings tremble, and ministers of kings bow down. Before it the Lion of England crouches, and the Leopard of France hides its spots, and all the nations of Europe acknowledge its supremacy. It wrested the sceptre from Charles, and bestowed it on a citizen King. It placed the barrier between Holland and Belgium. It offered freedom to the Poles upon conditions that they were not able to perform, and then aided the Russian Bear to turn and rend them. It offers the choice of despots, even now, to Portugal, and to confer a Constitutional Government on Spain. In the hands of perhaps not more than a hundred individuals, and those private persons, it controls destiny, and causes fortune to stand still upon her wheel. It is the 'moneyed power' that has elsewhere usurped or swallowed up all other efficient powers of government—that decides upon questions of peace or war—that issues edicts, and overturns dynasties; and it is the attempt to introduce this power, for the purpose of controlling and modifying our institutions, that has created an agitation in this country—that has shook our nation to its centre."

This is the new power against which we are called upon to wage a determinate hostility, if we would preserve our constitution and the freedom which has been transmitted to us from our fathers. It forms no part of our national compact—it has no place in the great charter of the Union. Read that instrument, and you will find that the only powers it recognises are, the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial powers. Nothing is there said of the moneyed power, and it is in the attempt by a majority of the Senate to introduce this fourth power into the Government, that has created the collision between that body and the Executive—upon the justice of which the People are called to decide, and which, sooner or later, must be passed upon by their suffrages.

"In order to fully understand the state of the question, it is necessary to advert to the sole means by which the aristocratic power, (for it is nothing less) sought to be introduced by the Senate into the government of the country, can alone operate. Money, in order to become power, must depend upon the combination and co-operation of individuals that possess it. It must create for itself a ubiquity and an ability for indefinite increase. The combination and co-operation so essential to its influence can in this country only be acquired by a corporate monopoly, which can multiply its resources indefinitely—can ramify its branches—control trade and regulate exchanges—and stimulate or depress private exertions and enterprise at its will. Time, systematic arrangement, skill, exclusive advantages, and a local determinate existence, are all essential to its efficient operations. The chartered privileges of the Bank of the United States, rendered it peculiarly fitted for the control of every object of trade and finance, connected with the prosperity of the country. Its capital was so large that it could put an end to all competition. Having the funds of the Government at its command, it could, by an emission of paper without stint, and by its negotiation in bills of exchange, command an amount of capital at any one point, that might

in common acceptance be deemed indefinite. The mercantile community became its debtors. The manufacturers permitted themselves to be dependent on its will. Trade, commerce, exchanges, the rise and depression of property, so completely had it would itself into and encircled every thing in the commercial and manufacturing cities, depended on its sovereign will. It was obvious to the mind of the intelligent statesman that if this course of things should be continued, the moneyed power, operating through the means of this institution, must eventually absorb all other powers of the Government, and that an enemy to our republican institutions was by silent, secret, and almost imperceptible approaches, rapidly devolving a scheme that must render the People of the country the varied slaves of an irresponsible aristocracy. It was with a view of preventing this consummation, that would have defrauded us of our rights, that the Chief Magistrate of the nation, whose sworn duty it was to see that the People of the country suffer no detriment in their constitution, their laws, or their liberties, raised his warning paternal voice, which sounded trumpet-tongued throughout the land, the deep and dangerous conspiracy formed against the sovereignty of the People. He did more. An election was approaching, and he was a second time a candidate for the highest honors they could bestow. Having warned them of the dangers to be apprehended from the moneyed monopoly they had chartered, he avowed his determination not to recharter the institution, and throwing himself upon the sole ground—upon the sovereignty of the People, he declared his intention, if elected by their suffrages, to consider his elevation to office as the determination of those whose servant and agent he was, to put a termination to the charter of the Bank of the United States. The Bank joined issue with him before the tribunal of the People—the institution entered warmly into the contest, and the decision was against it. Had the contest been permitted to end here—had the formal decision of the People availed any thing, the controversies which have of late so deeply agitated the country could not have arisen. The Bank would have expired by its chart, red limitations, and would probably have terminated its existence without those disclosures that have caused the institution to be detested, and its agents execrated, by every man who is not lost to all sense of honor and justice. But the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency, instead of creating a disposition in the moneyed power to submit to the will of the People, determined the Bank to use its control over the finances and currency in a manner the most obnoxious and injurious. Every device that could create terror and alarm—that could intimidate the fearful or embarrass those who were not to be intimidated, was put in operation. At one place property was depressed—trade injured—manufactures suspended. At another, loans were made and hopes excited. All the arts of a wilful and corrupt institution laboring in its purpose of forcing itself upon the People, were called into requisition; but amidst this hour of terror and dismay, caused by the shoe or commercial credit—amidst the anxieties of those to whom confidence was every thing—and who had lost that confidence—amidst the financial storm that blanched every cheek and made every frame to quake, Palinurus stood at the helm. The successful soldier—the invincible patriot—the firm and consistent statesman, looking forth in serene majesty, although he could not control the troubled elements, steered the ship in safety through the storm.

"With a promptness that betokened that his intellectual energies were fitted for something else than the camp, he resolved to deprive the bank of one source of its mischievous power. It held the resources of the nation in its coffers, and was making use of those resources to ruin the country. It had the money of the People, and was using it for the purpose of warfare against the People. It had the funds of the government, and was using those funds for the purpose of corruption. The President ordered that this means of injury should be taken from the bank. He deprived the moneyed power of its chief weapons of warfare; and this act of his administration, that will be remembered by a grateful posterity, even when his victories are forgotten, was the signal of the most ruthless hostility—the most uncompromising warfare that was ever carried on against an individual. He was loaded with epithets of tyrant, traitor, despot—with every term most abhorrent to honorable feelings which the vocabulary of vengeance could furnish. And why? Because at every hazard he had grappled with the moneyed power in the cause of the People, and ensured its overthrow. For this, false friends deserted him—false patriots betrayed him, and an aristocratic Senate neglected its duties, and undertook to wield the executive powers of the government.

"The Senate, however, is not satisfied with arrogating to itself powers with which no mortal man, until its recent course, ever dreamed it was possessed of. In the loftiness of its pretensions, it far transcends the loftiness of its pretensions. Its advocates boastfully contend that the Senate, standing as it does aloof from the People, and concentrating within its bosom both

the power and the wisdom of the government, stands upon its rendered reasons. If this be not the very hypocrisy of pretension, more political grimace, it might be suffered to pass without rebuke, whilst in the matter alluded to, we examine the strength of the reasons themselves. But the pretension itself is unworthy of those who utter it.

"The President, you are well aware, my friends nominated five persons as directors of the Bank of the United States—men of unquestionable qualifications and unshaken integrity. Three of these were rejected by the Senate. These three were re-nominated by the Executive, who rendered his reasons for re-nominating them. The Senate rejected them a second time. With every mark of indignant contumely, they hurled the nominations back, almost in defiance, in the President's face, and so far from standing upon their rendered reasons, they published their proceedings and refused to render to the public any reason for the indignity with which they treated the agent and servant of the People.

"Having sufficiently exposed the hypocrisy, I come now briefly to examine the arguments of the advocates for Senatorial infallibility, and I trust I shall be able to show them both puerile and sophistical. When the first mighty effort was made to break the charm, in which it was supposed that General Jackson's popularity consisted, it was announced with all the solemnity that could be summoned on the occasion, by one who stood prominent amongst those who could make the worse appear the better reason, that we were 'in the midst of a revolution.' That the war against our free institutions had commenced, and that a usurpation, unparalleled in the annals of history, had broken down the great barriers of the constitution and sought to erect a despotism on its ruins. The People were invoked by all that was sacred in their rights and valuable in their privileges, to rouse themselves to the conflict, unless they wished to see the dear-bought liberties, obtained by the blood of their fathers, sacrificed in a single Presidential term, and during the mad career of a single individual. All the powers of eloquence—of sophism, were put in requisition to persuade us that we were a suffering, a ruined, and undone People. And what was the mighty usurpation, the theme of so much impassioned declamation? Had the President demanded and enforced tribute? Had he levied a tax or collected duties not warranted by law? Had he raised armies—sacked cities—devastated provinces? Or, had he thrice refused the crown upon the Lupercal? Or no—none of these. He has elevated a man to office who refused to conform to the policy of his administration, and had turned him out. This is the offence that has converted half the Senate of the Union into a band of ruthless conspirators, and the President into a usurping Caesar. Let any man read the speech upon the subject, and afterwards be given to understand what has caused them, and, my life for it, he would think Bedlam and straight-jacket the suitable remedies for the speech-makers. Should a real cause ever arise for applying vindictive epithets to an American statesman, the Speeches of the opposition on this occasion will furnish the best store-house from which genuine patriotism may select its weapons.

"It is known that the friends of Mr. Webster in Massachusetts, during the late war, set up the claim to their own direct taxes, for the purpose of appropriating them to the payment of their own militia when called into the field by their own Governor. Suppose the President had inquired of the then Secretary of the Treasury, what arrangements had been made relative to the collection of that tax, and the payment into the national treasury, and he had replied to him, Sir, I approve the Hartford Convention doctrine—they must have their own money to pay their own militia, and for the maintenance of blue-light signals on the coast as a warning or allurements to British cruisers. This is a matter in my discretion, I deem it illegal to take the money for public purposes. I should be glad to know if the general doctrine that the Secretary could not defend himself from impeachment, on the ground that he was acting under the orders of Mr. Madison, would have prevented that sound constitutional lawyer from showing him out at the back door. These illustrations tend fully to show the sophism of an argument which has been pronounced by Mr. Webster, from whom it emanates, and his parasites and the Bank panders throughout the Union, as absolutely irresistible.

"It is among the least singular of the absurdities of the Senatorial action on this subject, that it claims for itself the very power it denies the President. The President, say these honest guardians of the People's rights, had no authority to turn Mr. Duane out of office for removing the deposits—this was usurpation—this was abuse of power. But we, the Senate, to whom the power of appointment or rejection is not given by the constitution, claim the right and exercise the power of turning out Mr. Taney, because he did remove the deposits. This is no usurpation—no abuse of power in us. Mr. Duane is appointed by the President. He refuses to do his duty. The President turns him out. He violates the constitution. Mr. Taney is appointed by the President. He

performs his duty. We turn him out for it. This is in accordance with the constitution. That, then, is wrong when done by the President, which is right when done by the Senate. To such resources must an iniquitous, time-serving, money-fearing Senate be driven to defend its factious conduct, and to save itself from the odium it has so well merited, and the chastisement it so richly deserves.

"My fellow citizens, I have perhaps wearied you on the present occasion, by adverting to topics so unusual in a fourth of July address. But I conceive we have a battle to fight—a battle of principle against power—of the People against incorporated wealth, and that every individual, however humble his station, is bound to put forth his strength in the contest. Upon the subject of the removal of the deposits, and upon the precepts set forth by Gen. Jackson in his late protest to the Senate, I differ from the party with whom I have so long acted. I differ from them upon great constitutional principles. Until the final action of Gen. Jackson upon these subjects, you are aware that I was politically opposed to him. But when I found him acting with vigor against the moneyed aristocracy, sustaining the true principles of the constitution, appealing to the sovereign People for their judgment upon his acts, and exhibiting, under the most untoward circumstances, a firmness of purpose and consistency of conduct, that could alone sustain the sinking energies of the country, and revive and foster the true principles of democracy amongst us, I deemed myself bound, by principles which I have professed since first entering into political life, to take part with his administration.

Notwithstanding in the great commercial cities desertions have been numerous, I feel confident that the yeomanry of the nation—that the laboring classes—that those who think national liberty and general prosperity is preferable to the accumulation of wealth in the hands of stock jobbers and speculators, will stand by him to the last, and that when from the toils of his administration, he returns to the Hermitage, that the last year of his glorious life will be accompanied by the blessings and prayers of millions of his countrymen.

"My fellow citizens, the venerable sage and patriot, the veteran soldier, the eminent statesman, has performed his duties, you have yours yet to perform. He has appealed to you for the soundness of his policy, and the integrity of his conduct. Will you desert him at this hour? You must give your sanction to his acts through the ballot boxes. The question of Bank or No Bank—of restoration of the deposits, or retaining your own money, is to be decided at the October election. Let all prejudices—let all personal predilection be sacrificed to the public good. Rally round the standard of your party. Sustain the principles of Democracy. Be united, and here, where the Bank has an institution even now holding out allurements to the doubtful and threats to the weak, show that you are beyond its control and influence. Determine with yourselves that the institution, blackened as it is with corruption, and eager for rule, shall go down, and by a triumphant victory over your enemies, give that encouragement to our friends, both at home and abroad that will be the sure harbinger of democratic victory throughout the Union."

Pittsburgh, July 4th, 1834.

"WEALTH IS POWER."

Henry Clay in his speech against the old Bank in 1811 used the following language: "WEALTH IS POWER, and under whatever form it exists, its proprietor, whether he lives on THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC, will have a PROPORTIONATE INFLUENCE." If this be true, in what estimation should we hold the men who have voted to renew the charter of the U. S. Bank, in which over EIGHT MILLIONS of the stock is owned by the titled and mixed aristocracy of Europe? Aye, what should be thought of Peleg Sprague, who voted for the recharter in direct violation of the instructions of his constituents? But again, instead of eight millions, how long would it have been before nearly the whole stock would have been owned in England, if the President had not arrested the charter by his veto? American stockholders would be entirely exempt from taxation. While the stock therefore would pay our own citizens but six per cent. it would pay the British nobility and gentry seven. Can any man doubt that under such circumstances nearly the whole stock would in a short time have changed hands; in which case we should have Foreigners in possession of an institution that the opposition say we cannot get along without. What a sight! INDEPENDENT AMERICA, ACTUALLY DEPENDENT ON BRITISH LORDS AND CAPITALISTS!!

FEDERAL FANATACISM!

At a late federal whig meeting in the city of New York, among other speeches, was one made by a Mr. Hoffman, a renegade from the Jackson party, in consequence of the President's measures in relation to that Bank which aspires to rule the country, & for which object it has expended thousands of its own & the people's money. Hoffman in addressing his new associates, the federal whigs, after an allusion to the time and manner of his desertion, says "I buckled on the armour, and here in your cause I am ready to fight." Another renegade, a Mr. Van Duser, came forward on the same occasion and declared that the whigs must approach the coming contest, [the New York election] under the revolutionary motto of Victory or Death! Under the influence of some spirit, Henry Clay, when he thought his inflammatory speeches in the Senate, had excited the whole people to rebellion against the administration, declared

that we were in the 'midst of a revolution,' It is well remembered, that before all this, the President had been threatened, through some of the federal papers, that at a certain time he should be assassinated! Thus we see what the spirit of the federal whig party is. They will have civil war! They will fight!—They will assassinate! They will have 'victory or death!' In other words, they will have the ruling power in defiance of the people, if for it, they shed their own blood and the blood of others! VICTORY OR DEATH! is their motto. Remember this, you who are republicans at heart, wherever you are. Remember this, republicans of MAINE, and be prepared fearlessly but peaceably, to do your duty at the approaching election in September next.

[Saco Dem.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1834.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick.

Representatives to Congress.

OXFORD DISTRICT.

MOSES MASON, JR.

YORK DISTRICT.

JEREMIAH GOODWIN.

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

KENNEBEC AND SOMERSET DISTRICT.

AMOS NOURSE.

PENOBSCOT DISTRICT.

GORHAM PARKS.

HARVEY AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

LEONARD JARVIS.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

WALDO DISTRICT.

JOSEPH HALL.

SENATORS.

OXFORD.

JOSEPH TOBIN.

DANIEL BROWN.

YORK.

ALEXANDER MCINTIRE.

NATHANIEL CLARK.

FREDERIC GREENE.

LINCOLN.

NATHANIEL GROTON.

SETH LABAREE.

JOHN MANNING.

JOHN M. FRYE.

KENNEBEC.

VARNUM GRAM.

BENJAMIN SHAW.

JOHN WELLINGTON.

PENOBSCOT.

REUBEN BARTLETT.

IRA FISH.

CUMBERLAND.

JOSIAH PIERCE.

JONA. SMITH.

TOBIAS PURRINTON.

ELIAB LATHAM.

WALDO COUNTY.

RUFUS BURNHAM.

JOSEPH MILLER.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Oxford.—THOMAS CROCKER.

The "glorious triumphs" of the federalists are rapidly passing away. They always have a great many victories just before election.—The "mighty west" is full of them. A defeat is hailed as a triumph, and they feel thankful that they were not annihilated. We were amused at one of their triumphs, when from the returns it appeared that there was considerable gain since 1827. We shall have nothing from them but "all hail" and victories until our election is over, and then they will "roar as gently as a sucking dove," and acknowledge that they had no expectation of success—that they only blustered to keep up the spirits of their party. If any one is anxious to know in what estimation their predictions are to be held, let him examine any of the federal papers in this State just before the election for several years past. They are now willing to admit that they had no hopes of success, and some of them are candid enough to acknowledge that they have none now.

The Kennebec editors are the most ingenious at getting out of a scrape of any that we know of. When the federalists there have perpetrated any dirty trick of which they begin to feel ashamed, finding that it is not likely to be so popular and successful as they imagined, they gravely tell their readers that they did not do it. It did itself, or the Jackson party have been ridiculing themselves, for the purpose of exciting odium against their opponents. Thus according to their accounts the antislavery pelt themselves with mud, stones, and rotten eggs, and the Jackson party circulate caricatures and handbills against themselves to excite the compassion of the public. It is creditable to the federal editors that they should feel ashamed of the disgraceful expedients to which their political friends and associates have recourse, but their impudence reaches to a height which renders it amusing when they attempt to persuade the people that their opponents are the authors of all the libels and caricatures upon themselves, which are circulated there. We wonder if they would be willing to swear that they saw a man bite off his own nose.

Before another number of our paper issues from the press, the election will be decided in this State. The principles at stake are important.

The result is looked for with intense anxiety, not only in this State, but elsewhere.—The federalists of Massachusetts feel a deeper interest in our election than they do in their own. They have lavished their time and money freely upon us. We give to our opponents the credit of vigilance and perseverance. They have spared no pains to rally their whole strength, and to increase it by every means in their power. They have endeavored to keep from the people the true question to be decided. They have told that the President is an old tyrant, and has promulgated anti-republican doctrines; that he has laid violent hands upon the public treasury and put the peoples money into his own pocket—that he has squandered thousands, and even millions to purchase support and popularity. He is accused of having violated the constitution and trampled upon the laws, and claiming to rule with despotic sway, according to his own pleasure, uncontrolled by Congress and the laws. These are the declarations of venal presses. But what do the honest men of their own party say? They admit what no man who is acquainted with the President will deny; that he is a pure, high-minded, honest, and patriotic man, whose only object is to promote the best interests of the Country. It is asked why these men then oppose him, they answer that it is because they disapprove of his measures, and think they are not calculated to have the effect which he intends. But our opponents say, there could not be so much complaint without some cause. How was it under the administration of Jefferson? We find the same presses which reviled him and his administration, abusing Jackson and the measures of the present administration, and for the same reason. The old federal press which opposed Jefferson and Madison now tell us that the principles of Jackson are the same as those of Jefferson. The whole mystery of the opposition is to be found in the declaration made some time since by one of the leading opposition presses. It was in substance this. We will forgive all the other acts of the administration, if Jackson will cease to oppose the United States Bank. This, then, is the great object for which our opponents are contending. Some of their members who are honest enough to utter their real sentiments, say that if the Bank should prevail in the present contest, they tremble for the liberties of the country. In this State we believe that a large portion of our opponents are opposed to the Bank, and they are told and persuaded that the Bank has nothing to do with the present election. Why then is one of its servants brought into the field as their candidate for Governor? Why then are they willing to take any man, however strong his professed friendship for the present administration, if he only avows himself in favor of the Bank? This proves that they consider this question more important than all others. Let a man but be a slave to the Bank, they ask for nothing else. Will then the yeomanry of this county be cheated into the belief that the question of Bank or no Bank has nothing to do with the coming election? The success of the federalists would be the triumph of the Bank, and that would be the death blow to liberty among us.

We need not put our friends on their guard against federal handbills and extras, which may be circulated during the present week. They are too well acquainted with such tricks to be deceived by them. Our opponents have ample funds, and will not be sparing in the use of them, or scrupulous as to the means employed to deceive the unwary and mislead the ignorant.

We trust that the democracy of this County will vindicate the reputation they enjoy of standing among the foremost in the maintenance of their rights and resisting the usurpation of a moneyed aristocracy. For this purpose let our whole strength be displayed. We may learn valuable lessons of activity from our opponents. They have made arrangements to secure the attendance of every man of their party at the polls. Let us meet them there.

A GOOD REASON. An old gentleman of this town being asked why he supported Sprague, replied, Because I am a federalist, and have been so ever since. In old times they used to call me a whig.

Town Clerks in the various towns in this County will confer a favor on us and on the people by furnishing us with a correct account of the votes, as soon as may be.

From the Eastern Argus.

WHY AND BECAUSE.

Why should not Peleg Sprague be elected Governor?

Because he has twice disobeyed the instructions of the people's immediate representatives; thus violating a fundamental principle of Republican Government; that the Representative should execute the known will of his constituents or give way to a substitute who will.

Because he has preferred the paltry distinction of playing the orator to the gallery of the Senate, and of being the associate of such men as Clay and Poindexter, to the honest and faithful discharge of his duties to the State he, in part, represents.

Because, in contempt of the people of Maine, he has pursued the President of their choice with a bitterness and rancor, as unnecessary, as it is unparalleled in the history of political warfare.

Because he has availed himself of every occasion, in the Senate and elsewhere, to insult the PEOPLE, whose will he was daily violating, because it stood in the way of his unholy ambition.

Because, in concert with Clay, Calhoun and Webster, the gamblers for the Presidency, he exerted himself to the utmost to protract the late session of Congress for seven months, at an unnecessary tax on the people of several thousands and neglecting the appropriate business of legislation in order to concoct and send forth his distress speeches, to the destruction of confidence among men of business, and to thwart every act of the House and Executive, which, he had reason to believe, would meet the approbation of his constituents.

Because he has voted for high duties, thus wringing from the laborer and agriculturist their hard earnings, to enable the rich manufacturer to roll in his coach and lord it over an abused and oppressed yeomanry.

Because, against the known will of his constituents, he has voted thousands for schemes of internal improvement in distant States, in violation of the Constitution and against the interests of Maine.

Because he has voted for and is the CANDIDATE of the United States Bank, upholding that institution in all its high-handed measures against the Government and PEOPLE, enabling it, by assenting to it to excite groundless alarm, to put down its screws with more effect on its constituents, in order to wring from their hard-earned money consent to its recharter.

Because he has devoted the time and labor due to the interests of Maine, to the defence and support of the United States Bank against which his constituents had evinced their settled hostility, by triumphantly reelecting a President who had voted its recharter, and by returning all but one, of their representatives to Congress, opposed to the measure.

Because he voted against the Gold Bill—a measure that extorted the support of his most embittered partisans; an opposition that marks the settled hostility of the man against the President of the People and every measure of his administration.

Because he is the candidate of Massachusetts Federalists, whose funds are devoted to his election, and whose presses are insulting our yeomanry, abusing Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and endeavoring to place Peleg Sprague, as an obedient Viceroys of the Boston Aristocracy over the people of Maine.

Shall Peleg Sprague be elected in preference to Robert P. Dunlap? It cannot be. Democracy must be victorious. But to conquer is not enough. It must be an overthrow so complete as to drive the Massachusetts Vandals from our soil, politically forever.

From the Bangor Republican.

GREAT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

At a numerous assemblage of the Democratic Republicans of Bangor, convened at the City Hall on Thursday evening, August 21st, the meeting was called to order by Gen. Mark Tilton; when Gen. Samuel Veazie, was chosen Chairman, and Jabez True, Secretary.

Hon. J. P. Rogers from the Committee appointed for the purpose, introduced with a short but pertinent and spirited speech, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were received with great applause.

Whereas the contest for political ascendancy which the Federalists so unsuccessfully waged against Democracy in '28, is now, under the protracted name of Whig, renewed with new ardor and renovated hopes;—And whereas, neither the principles of Federalism, nor the co-operation of the United States Bank, nor "panic and distress," nor the purchase of the Press, nor bribery, in any of its forms, nor the pomp and parade of the reception of delinquent Senators; nor cavalcade, nor dinners; nor Massachusetts dictation, nor Massachusetts wealth, nor the false and continued clamor of political changes, nor any of all their falsehoods, nor the "Good Society" of Bangor, nor their British Beef-stealing Editor, nor grave-stone inscriptions; nor Mobs, can stay the march of their delusion, or purchase a reprieve from certain defeat;—And whereas, in the eventful issue of the contest, Democracy is destined to be triumphant. It is proper that we should record for after retrospect the measures we vindicate, and the reproofs we administer,—

THEREFORE—

Resolved, That the U. S. Bank is an institution dangerous to the liberties of the American People, and the primary cause of our present commercial, mercantile, and agricultural embarrassments.

Resolved, That a METALLIC CURRENCY, and the introduction of FOREIGN GOLD COIN, are calculated to restore a sound circulating medium, and subvert a "rag-paper currency," the baleful influence of which we are experiencing.

Resolved, That the effects of the late unnecessary expansion and curtailment of the issues of the U. S. Bank, and the efforts of Panic-making Memorialists upon the prosperity of the country, cannot be kept out of sight by the substitution of Grave-Stone Inscriptions, or Post Office Reports.

Resolved, That in the conduct of the Hon. GORHAM PARKS, our Representative in Congress, in relation both to THE Memorial, and THE Memorialists, we recognize the performance of a PUBLIC DUTY—the moral courage, the man, and the Republican, whom we delight to honor and approve.

Resolved, That the outrage, recently committed upon the Hon. Gorham Parks, his wife and children, by some of the Federal Leaders in this city, merits the execration of every respectable citizen, and is surpassed only by the effrontery which arrogates to the party from which it emanated, "all the decency and respectability"—and will receive from the Democracy of Penobscot, a most merited rebuke.

Resolved, That the atrocity of the act is

surpassed only by its denial, in the first instance; and by the subsequent meanness of its perpetrators, in their attempt to cast the odium of the measure on the LABORING CLASSES of their own party.

Resolved, As we are no longer an integral part of Massachusetts, but an INDEPENDENT STATE, that we neither require her money to aid in elections, her principles to tarnish our escutcheons, nor her influence to make Peleg Sprague our Governor.

Resolved, That Peleg Sprague, the favorite son of the Boston Aristocracy, has betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the Republican party, abandoned his principles, proved himself a recreant to his trust, and is justly entitled to the reward of a Traitor!—which is, promotion in the federal party, and disgrace in our own!

Resolved, That the services of ANDREW JACKSON, in the Cabinet and in the field, have won for him the respect of other Nations, and the confidence of his own; but that it was reserved for his last great acts, the VETO of the bill for the recharter of the U. S. Bank, and the Removal of the Deposits, to inspire the lasting Gratitude of his country.

Resolved, That in the re-election of ROBERT P. DUNLAP, the Democracy of Penobscot repose strong reliance, that the false principles which were infused into the Politics of this State, by the "No-Party" administration which succeeded our separation from Massachusetts, will be exterminated!

Resolved, That all the REGULAR NOMINATIONS in this County receive our cordial and undivided support. And although exertion be not necessary to secure their election; yet, we will bring to the polls, whatever of moral and physical energy we possess to enforce the USAGES of the Democratic Party and achieve the triumph of Republican Principles.

Resolved, That the first GREAT DUTY of Republicans is the sacrifice of private, to the public interests! and that the second is like unto it, to wit, the support of Regular Nominations.

Resolved, Therefore, That we view with disapprobation the course pursued by the Jeffersonian.

Resolved, That the principles and policy of THOMAS JEFFERSON and ANDREW JACKSON, are, as our opponents represent them, identical! That the "Gag Law" and "Sedition Act," which characterized the federal party in the days of the former, find their parallel in the Mobs, Riots, and Figure Head Outrage, under the administration of the latter, and will be put down by the "HUGE PAWS" of laborers and "FURROW TURNERS!" whom Federalists affect to despise.

Resolved, That the 5th of September will show to the Democracy of our sister Counties, how little reliance can be placed upon the veracity of those who represent that there are changes unfavorable to our cause in this City and County.—We will then show them "another federal lie mailed to the counter!"

After hearing the Resolutions, Col. Parks was called for from every part of the House, who came forward and addressed the meeting for the space of an hour, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers, and loud and reiterated expressions of kindness and esteem.

After Col. Parks had set down, it was voted that the proceedings of this meeting, the Preamble, Resolutions and Address, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Daily and Eastern Republican.—Adjourned.

SAMUEL VEAZIE, Chairman.

JANEZ TRUE, Secretary.

From the Saco Democrat.

OPPOSITION PAPERS.

They are all engaged in deluging the country with mis-statements—false reasoning—unfounded predictions—and fiery denunciations. But who gives heed to them? Who considers them entitled to the least credit? Who would risk on their statements a ninny, much more his dear bought political rights? Let us advert to a few facts in regard to some of them. Take for instance the 'Courier and Enquirer,' published by Webb & Noah. In an article published in that paper, Feb. 5th 1831, they use the following language in regard to the U. S. Bank. "Let the mind untroubled by prejudice—unmoved by power—unbought by favors—look at the startling fact with steady attention and unblenched gaze—what have we? An organized corps of Presidents, Cashiers, Directors, Clerks, Tellers, lenders and borrowers, spread throughout the U. States—moving simultaneously upon every given point—lending out money for hire, and distributing opinions for action—furnishing capital and thought at one and the same moment; BUYING MEN AND VOTES LIKE CATTLE IN THE MARKET; giving tone to public opinion; making and unmaking Presidents at will; controlling the free will of the People, and CORRUPTING THEIR SERVANTS; circulating simultaneously political theories destructive of the Constitution, and paper money injurious to every State Bank; curtailing and expanding at will, discounts and exchanges; WITHERING BY A SUBTLE POISON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS; and in fact erecting within the States and the Union, a new general government, an imperium in imperio, unknown to the constitution, defying its power, laughing at its restrictions, scorning its principles and pointing to its golden vaults as the weapon that will execute its behests whenever it shall be necessary to carry them into execution."

Feb. 16, it used the following language.—"The U. S. Bank is now altogether turned in-

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to a great POLITICAL MACHINE; organ-
izing parties and concerting measures for the
DESTRUCTION of the Government of this
Country. It is full time to look the MON-
STER full in the face."

It continued its articles against the Bank up
to March 17th.

On the 26th of the same March, the Bank
loaned to Webb & Noal on their own names
without security FIFTEEN THOUSAND
DOLLARS, which was afterwards followed
up by other loans amounting in all to FIFTY
TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED
AND SEVENTY DOLLARS, all of it,
without security; they at the time stating their
property to be their printing establishment, and
the news boats connected with it.

On the 8th day of April following, 14 days
only after the loan, the Courier & Enquirer
came out with an article in favor of the rechar-
ter of the Bank, and have continued to advo-
cate it ever since.

There,—is it necessary to add a word of
comment on these facts? Will any man risk
his own character by saying that such a paper
is entitled to credit, in an intelligent commu-
nity? Will any man so degrade himself as to
give credence to it?

But again, look at the Telegraph another
violent opposition paper. The editor when he
was not a debtor to the Bank, said in his pa-
per, that "the act that should renew the charter
of the U. S. Bank would be the DEATH-
BLOW OF CIVIL LIBERTY."

A short time afterwards the Bank loaned
him TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and
now he is a warm friend of the Bank, and
in favor of its recharter.

Jasper Harding, editor of the Philadelphia
Enquirer has had facilities extended to him
by the Bank, to the amount of TWENTY
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, and he is
blowing his brazen trumpet in favor of the
Bank and its recharter.

Gales & Seaton, editors of the National In-
telligencer have received accommodations from
the Bank to an amount over EIGHTY THOU-
SAND DOLLARS—and the type, paper,
press, and the whole printing establishment is
conveyed to the Bank by deed—yes, even the
subscription list, and debts due to them;
aye, even the very sums they expect from
Congress for work yet unexecuted—are all
transferred to the bank.

These are the papers that are engaged in the
unholy work of detraction and abuse, of the
administration, and white-washing that sink of
corruption and iniquity, the U. S. Bank.
What these editors, thus steeped in pollution,
write, is copied into other Federal papers, and
circulated among the people—Let every man
be upon his guard against these machinations
and lies, and avoid these papers as he would
avoid a thing infected with the leprosy.

From the Washington Globe.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President reached Knoxville on the
30th ult. The Register says, "he was rapidly
regaining his health," which suffered from the
bilious attack he sustained in Virginia. His
journey was resumed on the evening of the day
he reached Knoxville, and he probably arrived
at the Hermitage on the 8th inst.

We subjoin from the Register, the kind letter
with which the President was greeted by his
fellow citizens of Knoxville, with his reply.

KNOXVILLE, July 30, 1834.

SIR: The citizens of Knoxville and its vi-
cinity, are at all times gratified to see you; es-
pecially, after you have been the subject of so
much undeserved abuse and unmerited oblo-
quy.

We have seen with pain, the combinations
of heterogeneous partisans in the Senate, a-
gainst you—their object your destruction, their
ambition their own self-elevation. Without
principle for their guide, looking not to the
public good, they assailed you with unqualified
abuse, and the most unfounded and exagger-
ated calumnies. But they were unable to de-
prive you of your well earned fame, or, even
to tarnish your reputation. Your character has
brightened under the corrosion of envy, and has
emerged from these clouds of aspersion, not
only unstained and pure, but with a more bril-
liant lustre. Your integrity is superior to all
their attacks, and we rejoice to find the power-
ful array of talents, which in the Senate, had
combined to pollute the public mind and de-
stroy you, after laborious and long continued
efforts, failed to produce any effect but disgust
for their own vindictive violence, and to show
their destitution of principle. They could not
impair your standing among the great body of
the American People. Under their operations,
the hypocrites, who, for selfish ends, pretend-
ed to be your friends threw off the mask.
Those who had hitherto been silent, now spoke
out. The disaffected became clamorous; and
old as well as secret enemies, openly proclaimed
their hostility.

But, with us, who have long known your
character, with whose name are associated so
many brilliant recollections, there never has
been but one opinion. We never doubted the
purity of your purposes. We never doubted the
legality of your measures, or that they
were well calculated to achieve the great ob-
ject of your wishes, and to bring to a termina-
tion, the depredations of that moneyed mon-
ster, who openly grasps at supreme and unlim-
ited power, and whose course is audacious and
corrupting as its ambition for despotic rule is
unbounded and unprincipled.

Sir, every effort you have made for the de-
struction of this narrow-minded, bigotted aris-
tocracy, has lowered it in public esteem, and
meets our cordial approbation. We rejoice

that amid the conflict, your firmness was un-
moved; that neither flattery nor denunciation,
neither falsehood nor threats, had any influ-
ence upon you. We rejoice that you never re-
laxed your grasp, or changed or halted in your
course, and that you manifested so exalted a
regard to principle, so devoted an attachment
to your country, that, amid vituperation and cal-
umnies the most unblushing and odious, you
persevered in your purpose, and preserved the
republic; and we rejoice that the same arm
which saved New Orleans, was again made bare
for the security of our liberties and the salvation
of our country.

Continue your efforts; the democracy of
the country is with you. Any compromise
with this moneyed monster will not only be de-
gradation, but ruin; not only will it produce the
destruction of all republican purity and princi-
ple, but the establishment of a merciless despot-
ism, to which all must bow.

Already had you stayed the progress of u-
surpation, and prevented the dissipation of the
public treasure in endless schemes of Internal
Improvement. Already had you succeeded in
a modification of an oppressive protective
Tariff, in removing the ground of southern dis-
content, and hindering their clamors, threaten-
ing the destruction of the empire. It remain-
ed for you to crown all your exertions of patri-
otism by saying to the Bank of the Union,
which, like the giant of old, smites the nation as
with a hundred hands the days of its power are
numbered; thou hast been weighed in the scales
of patriotism and public opinion, and are found
wanting; thy high looks, thy pomp and men-
aces, shall be brought down; thou shalt no longer
destroy the People by multitudes consume their
property, and expose them to want and misery;
thou shalt no longer be as a pestilence upon
the States, desolate cities, or shake the
Union or threaten its dissolution. You have
said it, and it is done—its fate is sealed.

Under a sense of your manifold services, and
your devoted patriotism, the undersigned, com-
mittee on behalf of the citizens of Knoxville
and its vicinity, request that you will remain
with us a few days, and partake of a public din-
ner among your old and long tried friends and
well wishers, as an expression of their appre-
ciation of your administration, and especially of
your policy in regard to the Bank of the U.
States, and as a testimony, not only of our un-
diminished, but increased confidence in your
firmness, wisdom, and integrity.

JAMES PARK,
SAML. ROBERTS,
JOSEPH C. STRONG,
WILLIAM S. HOWELL,
DAVID CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM C. MYNATT,
HUGH A. M. WHITE,
HUGH BROWN,
JOSEPH JACKSON,
GEORGE M. WHITE,
MILLER FRANCIS,
JAMES H. COWAN,
ROBT. M. ANDERSON,
REUBEN B. RODGERS,
SOL. D. JACOBS,
SAMUEL R. RODGERS,
F. S. HEISKELL,
ANDREW JACKSON, President United States.

Committee.

KNOXVILLE, July 30, 1834.

Gentlemen: I receive with deep sensibility,
the cordial terms in which the citizens of Knox-
ville and its vicinity, notice my arrival amongst
them; and beg you to assure them in return,
that I reciprocate, most sincerely, the senti-
ments of friendship and respect which you have
been pleased to express in their behalf.

It would afford me the highest satisfaction to
have it in my power to dine with them on this
occasion, but I trust they will excuse me for
declining to do so, when informed that such has
been my delay from bad roads and ill health,
that I shall not have more than time to visit my
residence before it will be necessary to hasten
my return to the seat of my public duties. Dur-
ing the two or three hours which I shall spend
here to-day, I will be happy to shake by the
hand, my old acquaintances, and such others of
my friends, as may be pleased to afford me the
opportunity.

In the course which I have pursued towards
the Bank, I have been governed by a solemn
sense of duty, and have never doubted that
when the People came to reflect upon the con-
duct of the institution, they would concur with
me in denouncing it as dangerous to the purity
of our free institutions. Under this conviction,
the abuse and obloquy which have been thrown
upon me, have had no other effect than to in-
crease my vigilance as a public officer. The
judgment which you pronounce on the sub-
ject, cannot, therefore, but be gratifying, and
in connexion with former manifestations of your
respect and favor, which I have received, will
be gratefully remembered.

I pray you, gentlemen, to tender to the citi-
zens of Knoxville and its vicinity, and to ac-
cept for yourselves, my best wishes for your
prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be,
your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. JAMES PARK and others, Committee.

MARRIED.

In Boston, John Hubbard, Esq. of South Ber-
wick, Mo. to Miss Eleanor A. Tucker.

In Dobstable, N. H. Mr. Luke Whitney to
Miss Mary T. Smith.

1000 Lambs

Wanted by A. ANDREWS & Co.

Paris, August 2, 1834

1000 Lambs

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1000 Lambs

Wanted by A. ANDREWS & Co.

Paris, August 2, 1834

To the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas next
to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Ox-
ford.

JOHN F. MIXER, of Oxford, in the County of Ox-
ford, Gentlemen respectfully represents that CYRUS
SHAW, late of said Oxford, deceased, on the twelfth day
of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-two, being then in full life,
by his bond under seal, of that date, by him duly
executed, and here in Court produced, bound himself
to convey by good and sufficient deed, to your peti-
tioner, the following described real estate lying in the said
town of Oxford, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning
at a Stake and Stone on the Easterly side of the County
road leading from Craigie's Mills, so called, to Norway,
and being the corner of a lot of land conveyed to Andrew
Craigie to Melahid Murray; thence North 33 degrees
West on said road forty-two rods to a stake; and thence
South 57 degrees East two hundred rods to a stake;
thence South 57 degrees East two hundred rods to a
stake; and thence North 33 degrees West on said road
thirty-four rods more or less, it being the same lot of
land that was formerly bounded to Aden Cleaveland.
Upon condition that your petitioner paid or caused to be
paid to him the sum of fifty cents per acre for the same.
Now your petitioner avers that he has fully performed
the condition aforesaid, on his part to be performed, but
the said Shaw has been prevented by death from making
or executing a deed as aforesaid. And the petitioner fur-
ther represents that J. S. Keith is the legal Adminis-
trator of the estate of the said Shaw: Wherefore, he prays
your Honor to grant license to the said Keith, empowering
him to make and execute a deed to your petitioner, pursuant
to the obligation aforesaid.

JOHN F. MIXER.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

County of Common Pleas, June Term, A. D. 1834.
On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the peti-
tion and this order thereon, three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county,
before the next Term of this court, which will be held at
said Paris, in and for said county, on the fourth Tuesday
of September next, that all persons interested, may then
and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why
the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas
next to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Ox-
ford.

JAMES HEBBERD, of an unincorporated township
in said county of Oxford, called No. 5, in the 1st
Range of townships in said county of Oxford, respect-
fully represents, that CYRUS SHAW, late of Oxford,
deceased, on the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, being then in full life, by his agreement in writing of that date, by him duly executed, and here in Court produced, bound himself to convey by good and sufficient deed, to your petitioner, one lot of land in said unincorporated township. Upon condition that your petitioner paid or caused to be paid to him the sum of fifty cents per acre for the same. Now your petitioner avers that he has fully performed the condition aforesaid, on his part to be performed, but the said Shaw has been prevented by death from making and executing a deed as aforesaid. And he further represents that J. S. Keith is the legal Administrator of the estate of the said Shaw: Wherefore, he prays your Honor to grant license to the said Keith, empowering him to make and execute a deed to your petitioner, pursuant to the agreement aforesaid.

JAMES HEBBERD.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

County of Common Pleas, June Term, A. D. 1834.
On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the peti-
tion and this order thereon, three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county,
before the next Term of this court, which will be held at
said Paris, in and for said county, on the fourth Tuesday
of September next, that all persons interested, may then
and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why
the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas
next to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Ox-
ford.

J. S. RICH, of Oxford, in said county, you-
man respectfully represents that CYRUS SHAW, late of
said Oxford, deceased, on the twenty-second day of
November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-one, being then in full life, by his a-
greement in writing of that date, by him duly executed,
and here in Court produced, caused himself to convey,
by a good and sufficient deed, to your petitioner, the following
described real estate, situated in said Oxford, and
bounded as follows, viz: The same being all of that
part of the Greble, so called, in the third Range of Ox-
ford, which lies on the Easterly and Northerly side of the
road leading from said Oxford to Harrison, in the
county of Cumberland, by the house of the said Rich,
the same once owned by said Rich, and now owned by Albert
Shaw. Also about six acres on which stands the Green-
ing-house of said Rich, and being a part of the same Greble
lot: and bounded on the east by the road aforesaid; on
the north by land owned by Samuel Rich and Hezekiah
Rich, and on the west by J. S. Keith, of Oxford, afore-
said. Upon condition that your petitioner paid or caused to be
paid to him, for the first mentioned piece, the keeping of two
red steers one year old from the 22d day of November
1834, to the 1st day of April 1835, and also the hauling
twenty cords of hard wood said wood yard, by the first day
of January the next. And for the last mentioned piece of land,
the sum of four dollars per acre. Now your petitioner avers
that he has fully performed the condition aforesaid, on his
part to be performed, but the said Shaw has been prevented
by death from making and executing a deed as aforesaid.
And the petitioner further represents that J. S. Keith, of Oxford, is the legal
Administrator of the estate of the said Shaw: Wherefore, he
prays your Honor to grant license to the said Keith, empow-
ering him to make and execute a deed to your petitioner, pursuant
to the agreement aforesaid.

JOSEPH C. RICH.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

County of Common Pleas, June Term, A. D. 1834.
On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the peti-
tion and this order thereon, three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county,
before the next Term of this court, which will be held at
said Paris, in and for said county, on the fourth Tuesday
of September next, that all persons interested, may then
and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why
the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas
next to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Ox-
ford.

ISRAEL LINNELL, of an unincorporated place or
township in said county of Oxford, called "No. 5, in the 1st
Range," respectfully represents that CYRUS SHAW, late of
said Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, on the
twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, being then in full
life, by his agreement in writing, of that date, by him sub-
scribed, and here in Court produced, bound himself to convey
by a good and sufficient deed to your petitioner, the follow-
ing described real estate, situated in said Oxford, and
bounded as follows, viz: The same being all of that part
of the Greble, so called, in the third Range of Oxford, which
lies on the Easterly and Northerly side of the road leading
from said Oxford to Harrison, in the County of Cumberland,
by the house of the said Rich, the same once owned by said
Rich, and now owned by Albert Shaw. Also about six acres
on which stands the Greening-house of said Rich, and being a
part of the same Greble lot: and bounded on the east by the
road aforesaid; on the north by land owned by Samuel Rich
and Hezekiah Rich, and on the west by J. S. Keith, of Ox-
ford, afore-said. Upon condition that your petitioner paid or
caused to be paid to him one hundred dollars "in getting
timber for a Grist Mill and other work on the Mills;" as
the said Shaw and myself might agree. Now your peti-
tioner avers that he stands ready to perform the condition
aforesaid, on his part to be performed, but the said Shaw
has been prevented by death from making and execut-
ing a deed as aforesaid. And your petitioner fur-
ther represents that J. S. Keith, of Oxford, afore-
said, is the legal Administrator of the estate of the said
Shaw: Wherefore, he prays your Honor to grant license
to the said Keith, empowering him to make and execute a
deed to your petitioner, pursuant to the obligation afore-
said.

ISRAEL LINNELL.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

County of Common Pleas, June Term, A. D. 1834.
On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the peti-
tion and this order thereon, three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county,
before the next Term of this court, which will be held at
said Paris, in and for said county, on the fourth Tuesday
of September next, that all persons interested, may then
and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why
the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas
next to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Ox-
ford.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the
25th day of October next at one o'clock, A. M.
at the residence of 75 or 80 acres of land lying in Hartford
being part of Lot No. 1 in the 17th Range, and being the
Farm that Isaac Bonney now lives upon.
Also—Two other pieces of land lying not far distant,
and will be made known where at the time of sale,
owned by Samuel Cole.
DANIEL FLETCHER, Guardian of Sampson Cole.
Buckfield, August 25, 1834.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the
25th day of October next at one o'clock, A. M.
at the residence of 75 or 80 acres of land lying in Hartford
being part of Lot No. 1 in the 17th Range, and being the
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Also—Two other pieces of land lying not far distant,
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owned by Samuel Cole.
DANIEL FLETCHER, Guardian of Sampson Cole.
Buckfield, August 25, 1834.

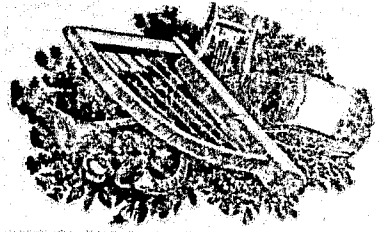
To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas
next to be holden at Paris within and for said county
of Oxford.

JOHN BENNETT, of an unincorporated township,
called "No. 5, in the 1st Range" of townships in the
county of Oxford, respectfully represents, that CYRUS
SHAW, late of Oxford, in the County aforesaid, de-
ceased, on the eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, being then
in full life, by his agreement in writing of that date, by
him subscribed and here in Court produced, bound him-
self to convey by a good and sufficient deed to your peti-
tioner, the following described real estate, situated in
said township "No. 5, in the 1st Range," viz: All of lot
Numbered ten in the first Range which lies on the west
side of Magalloway River; a lot No. Eleven, in the first
Range, being one hundred and fifty acres more or less.
Upon condition that your petitioner paid or caused to be
paid to him the sum of fifty cents per acre for the same.
Now your petitioner avers that he has fully performed
the condition aforesaid, on his part to be performed, but
the said Shaw has been prevented by death from making
or executing a deed as aforesaid. And the petitioner fur-
ther represents, that J. S. Keith is the legal Admin-
istrator of the estate of the said Shaw: Wherefore, he
prays your Honor to grant license to the said Keith,
empowering him to make and execute a deed to your
petitioner, pursuant to the agreement aforesaid.

JOHN BENNETT.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:



POETRY.

THE OLD SOLDIER.

BY ISAAC HOLLAND, JUN.

It is stated that the news was brought to a veteran of the Revolution, when on his death bed, that his petition for a pension, which he had vainly waited for many years, had at length been granted. He only shook his head, and exclaimed, 'It is too late—It is too late.'

Too late, too late!
The aged sword to cheer
The war-worn veteran's heart
For soon the creaking pier
Before his door will sound
And bear his mortal part
To holy ground!
Too late, too late!
How oft that good old man
When pointing to his scars—
Those deep wounds bravely gained
In honorable wars,
Would moan the long delay
Of justice and of right,
And grieve to see his native land
So tardy to requite.
And his aged eye would spy
The aged sword that he wore,
The ancient, martial dress,
And old gun that he bore—
'Twould flash again with fire
And scenes of stormy fight,
Of winter's camp, and tolling march
Would throng upon his sight.
Again he'd see great Washington
Ride past the mustered line,
And Fayette spur his charger down
The field of Brandywine,
And Warren wave his flashing sword
On Bunker's bloody hill,
And Heath and Brooks and Stark
Once more their brave blood spill,
And many a thought of glory
His heart with pride would fill.
He'd seem to hear the rolling drum
The horn and piercing fife,
And tramp and clatter calling forth
The armies to the strife;
He'd see once more stern Morgan's troop
And Marston's gallant train,
With streaming flag and gleaming sword
Ride forth to fight again—
But soon the fleeting thought
Of old neglect would rise
And tears of shame and sadness
Would blind the old man's eyes.

TALLERAND.

A sententious manner, frigid politeness, and an air of observation, formed an impenetrable shield around his diplomatic character. When among his intimate friends he was a quite different being. He was particularly fond of social conversation, which he usually prolonged to a very late hour. Familiar, affectionate, and attentive to the means of pleasing, he yielded to a kind of intellectual egotism, and became amusing that he himself might be amused. He is the author of the bon-mot quoted somewhere by Chamfort, where Ruhlère said, 'I know not why I am called a wicked man, for I never, in the whole course of my life, committed but one act of wickedness.'—The bishop of Autun immediately exclaimed, with his full sonorous voice and significant manner, 'But when will this act be at an end?'—One evening, at whist, while he was in London, a lady of fifty was mentioned as having married a footman. Several expressed their surprise at such a choice. 'When you are nine,' said the bishop of Autun, 'you do not count honours.'—His manner of story-telling is peculiarly graceful, and he is a model of good taste in conversation. Indolent, voluptuous, born to wealth and grandeur, he had yet, during his exile, accustomed himself to a life of privation; and he liberally shared with his friends the only resources he had left, arising from the sale of the wreck of his superb library, which fetched a very low price, because even in London, party-spirit prevented a competition of purchasers.

Earthly love, which fastens perishable terrestrial phantoms, which corrupt while they gratify the vicious, resembles the morning shadow which gradually decreases till the noon day hour; whereas that which is divine, is attached to Godliness—and those hallowed objects which tend to enlighten, purify, and beautify the soul, is like the some shadow of evening, which enlarges more and more until the setting sun, and never leaves the eye till that luminary is entirely withdrawn. Thus the love of God never deserts the heart of man, till that sun is suffered to go down in darkness, and then it leaves it involved in a darkness more horrible than Egyptian midnight.—New York Mess.

ANOTHER BREADTH.

I am a poor man and can just make both ends meet by cutting my coat according to my cloth. My wife is a fashionable woman and would sooner be imprisoned for life than run counter to the extravagance of the modern ton. In a moment of generosity, about a week ago, I gave her direction to purchase a sixpenny calico, thinking that I could venture 7 or 8 shillings on my better half. But heaven bless me and curse the fashions of this degenerate age! If things are permitted to go on at this rate much longer, the manufacturers will be as rich as nabobs, and it will require the income of a Roman Cardinal to keep one woman full dressed. Two days since I missed my wife

and after searching some time about the house, I espied in a corner a heap of calico, and being somewhat surprised at what I thought such an unreasonable quantity, commenced overhauling it—I had run over about twenty yards of it, when I was nearly frightened out of my wits by seeing the whole mass arise at once, form itself into two distinct divisions either of which would cover a square rod, and to cap the climax of my surprise, there in the full tide of fashionable pride, my trim little woman floated between them. She turned upon me one of her best natured smiles, and said, 'How do you like it my dear?' 'Like it,' said I, 'why I don't like it at all.' 'Well it don't suit me exactly,' she replied, 'it would have appeared more fashionable had the sleeves another breadth!'

A celebrated preacher having remarked in a sermon that every thing made by God was perfect—'What think you of us?' said a deformed man in a pew beneath, who arose from his seat, and pointed at his own back. 'Think of you,' reiterated the preacher, 'why, that you are the most perfect hunchback my eyes ever beheld.'

Ned Shuter thus explained his reason for preferring to wear stockings with holes to having them darned:—'A hole,' said he, 'may be the accident of a day, and will pass upon the best gentleman; but a darn is premeditated poverty.'

A Savoyard got his livelihood by exhibiting a monkey and a bear. He gained so much applause from his tricks with the monkey, that he was encouraged to practise some of them upon the bear: he was dreadfully lacerated, and on being rescued with great difficulty from the gripe of bruin, he exclaimed:—
'What a fool was I, not to distinguish between a monkey and a bear. A bear my friends, is a very grave kind of personage, and, as you plainly see, does not understand a joke.'

Philadelphia Riots. The outrages against the blacks were continued on Thursday night, with increased fury. The mob tore down one of their houses of worship, in the rear of the Second street, and attacked and nearly demolished three houses in Vernon street. Their further progress was checked by the police and military, and seventeen of the rioters were arrested and carried to prison. The poor blacks were cruelly abused by the rioters, and some of them sustained severe personal injury. They were driven from their beds and had to fly, half naked, in all directions, for protection—many of them with infants in their arms.—One poor female, escaping with two infants, had one of them shockingly wounded on the head by a brick-bat. One of the houses assaulted, was occupied by an unfortunate cripple, who, being unable to fly, was so beaten by some of the ruffians that he has since died of his wounds. The whole number of houses damaged or destroyed on the three nights of the rioting was forty-four. The mobs were composed of the lowest and vilest classes in the city. One house which they assaulted was saved from destruction by the bribe of a liberal supply of rum. Thieves and pick-pockets were among them—three hundred dollars, and a watch were stolen from one house—and even the High Sheriff, though surrounded by vigilant officers, had his pocket book stolen.

Continued Outrage.—A mob of men and boys, partly armed with pistols and knives, after parading through our streets, and menacing the Catholic Church in Franklin street, marched to the ruins of the convent at Charlestown, about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, where they completed the destruction of the garden, and made a bonfire of the fences, that surrounded the grounds. They then made a hostile demonstration, in front of the Catholic Church, but finding it defended by the Charles-town Phalanx they retreated without committing any actual violence. The authorities of Charlestown are busily occupied in collecting facts, and taking depositions, respecting the transactions of Monday and Tuesday nights.

A young farmer having purchased a watch, placed it in his fob, and strutting across the floor, says to his wife, 'Where shall I drive a nail to hang my watch upon, that it may not be disturbed and broke?' 'I do not know a safer place,' replied his wife, 'than in your meal barrel. I'm sure no one will go there to disturb it.'

We learn that the Rev. Mr. Norris, a Methodist Minister, who has been preaching in Lebanon and vicinity the past year, was killed by being thrown from his gig on Sunday morning last, as he was crossing a bridge about a mile east of Lebanon village. The horse was frightened by a hole in the bridge, and leaped off into the stream—leaving the gig upon the edge of the bridge, and precipitating Mr. N. into the water. It is supposed he was killed by the fall and not drowned. Mr. N. was going to fulfil an appointment for the day, when he was suddenly called to close his earthly duties and appear before the Judge of all worlds. His age was about thirty, as we learn; but we know not whether he has left a family.

[N. H. Courier.]

Mount Vesuvius is at this time exhibiting some very remarkable phenomena.—On the 20th ult. two new small craters, were formed near the old one, from which issue stones and flame. Above a small cone, on the side which faces the Camalduli of Torre del Greco, an enormous fissure has opened to the width of 300 feet, and the

depth of 50 feet, around which are a great number of smaller crevices, whence issues smoke, emitting a very disagreeable odour. On the 22d, a violent shock of the mountain was the signal of an eruption of lava, which divided into two torrents, one taking its course towards Boscoreca, and the other towards Vetrana. From the 21st to the 24th an immense column of smoke rose half a mile high, in which the rays of the sun formed beautiful rainbows.

There are some reasons furnished, in the subjoined paragraphs from the Globe, why Mr. Webster's letter disclaiming the sentiment relative to the rich and poor should not be taken without some grains of doubt.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

It appears that this gentleman has denied, by letter, the sentiment which he was reported to have uttered during the last session—'Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor.'

We know not who took down the remark, or when it was first published; but this we do know—it is not the less to be believed because Mr. Webster has denied it. Every speech this gentleman makes is sure to undergo alteration, when he undertakes to report himself what he has uttered. We have now before us two distinct versions of his late speech at Salem. It is so with almost all his attempts—for, as the Indians say, he speaks with a forked tongue.

Mr. Webster gave repeated instances of this, during the last winter. Mr. Wilkins took down his terrible bloody threat in writing and at the moment. When Mr. Wilkins quoted his remarks, he flatly denied it, although all who were present, on both occasions, were amazed at his hardihood.

Mr. Tallmadge alluded to Mr. Webster's vote against the present Bank of the United States—Mr. Webster rose and contradicted him in the most positive manner—and said that he did not vote against the Bank. A few days after, we gave the yeas and nays from the National Intelligencer of the time, and convicted him of the falsehood. He supposed that his word would pass for the truth, and that no one would recur to the files to convict him.

Again, he stated, in apologizing before the Senate for his political Sunday speech at Baltimore, that a reverend religious gentleman whom he described, excited him, invited him to speak, assuming that there was no Sabbath in revolutionary times. The reverend gentleman who excited Mr. Webster, denies that he invited Mr. Webster to make his Sabbath harangue, or made the remark imputed to him by Mr. Webster.

Again, Mr. Webster stated, in his printed speech, deliberately written out by himself, that Mr. Taney had officially informed the Senate of his having employed an agent to superintend the State Banks. This avowal, Mr. Webster knew to be untrue, for Mr. Taney's report expressly declares to the Senate, that he had not employed such an agent.

If General Jackson had no other claim upon the lasting gratitude of his countrymen, the noble stand he has taken in favor of a gold and silver currency, in opposition to paper and broken banks, ought to entitle him to it. Few of our public men have had the nerve and the fearless energy to come out like him, on the side of the People against the aristocracy of the land, backed by a moneyed monarch. It lays with the People themselves to say whether they will sustain him in his noble efforts. It is their cause he has espoused, and their interests he is defending.—Brunswick Times.

Disappointment is indeed the common lot of the opposition—the Nationals thought they could make the people believe that they had gained strength in the West, but they have been disappointed—they expected that the President would die on his journey to the Hermitage, but they have been disappointed—they thought that the United States would be able to run the country, but they have been disappointed—they thought that their Senators could intimidate the government, and by their deceptions induce the people to abandon its support, but they were most woefully disappointed—they think that they can carry Maine—but they will be disappointed—they think that they can prevent the election of the Democratic candidate to the next Presidency, and here another disappointment awaits them; and so they will go on to the end, predicting victory, and meeting defeat.—Bost. Statesman.

The Elections. The Nationals say that Letcher is elected a member of Congress, over Moore, in Kentucky—and perhaps he is, but we don't believe it any the sooner because they say so.

Two elections have taken place in Mississippi lately for members of the Legislature; Anti-Bank Jacksonians were elected in both instances. The elections were to fill vacancies, and great exertions were used to carry the friends of Pointexter, but in vain. The two districts were the strong holds of the opposition.—Boston Statesman.

Valuable Land For Sale. THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 11th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of William H. Hays, at a public auction. For information apply to Thomas C. Hays.

Assignees. J. H. HAYES, J. H. HAYES, J. H. HAYES.

BLANKS FOR SALE, BY ISAAC HARLOW. Paris-Hill, 1854.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the years 1851 and 1852, as follows:—

Description of property with names of owners if known.	No. of Lots.	No. of Divisions.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax for 1851.	Tax for 1852.
part of 22	4		150	144	132	286
Pine plain part of	3		150	72	71	143
Meadow lot 1-4 p. 1	53	4	150	72	71	143
Meadow	7	5	150	72	71	143
part of 2	1	26	520	248	246	494
part of 3	2	21	242	116	114	230
part of 4	3	7	100	48	47	95
part of 5	6	3	200	96	95	190
part of 6	8		200	96	95	190
part of 7	17	17	321	104	104	210
part of 8	4	30	90	44	43	87
part of 9	43	4	63	140	68	134
part of 10	2	3	103	324	156	319
part of 11	6	27	270	130	127	257
part of 12	15	5	75	36	35	71
A lot adjoining Lovell's pond	24		100	48	47	95
House, barn & lot formerly owned by Moses Pattee			1000	474	474	
House & barn formerly occupied by Amos A. Wiley			200	95	95	
Improved land do, do			15	300	142	142
do, do do, do			20	80	38	38
Lot & Shop adjoining S. A. Bradley's land			150	72	71	143
part of 13	4	15	45	22	22	44
part of 14	5	14	250	135	133	263
part of 15			100	48	47	95
Pine plain (Cushman lot)			400	500	240	237
Store and lot at the corner			800	384	370	763

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me, on or before the 27th day of September next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction, on said day, at ten o'clock A. M., at my Store, in said Fryeburg, as will discharge the same.

HENRY C. BUSWELL, Collector. Fryeburg, August 21, 1854.

Resolve proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of this State.

RESOLVED, That the Constitution of the State be amended so that the following shall be added to the Constitution of this State:—The electors resident in any city, may at any time and place, and in the presence of the Ward Clerk, and the presence of the Ward Clerk, who shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in presence of the Ward Clerk, and a fair copy of this list shall be filed in the office of the Ward Clerk, sealed up in open Ward meeting, and delivered to the city Clerk within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls. And the Aldermen of any city shall in four hours after any election and in the presence of the city Clerk, examine and compare the copies of said lists, and in case any person shall have received a majority of all the votes, he shall be declared elected by the Aldermen, and the city Clerk of any city shall make a record thereof, and the Aldermen and the city Clerk shall deliver certified copies of such lists to the person or persons so elected, within ten days after the election. And the electors resident in any city may at any meeting duly notified and held for the purpose of electing officers for whom they have been required to vote in town meeting, vote for such officers in their respective Wards, and the same proceedings shall be had by the Ward and Representatives. And the Aldermen of any city shall be in session within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls in said meetings, and in the presence of the city Clerk shall open, examine and compare the lists of votes given in the several Wards, of which the city Clerk shall make a record, and return thereof shall be made to the Secretary of State's office in the same manner as the lists of votes are required to do. And the townships, plantations and cities, shall upon being called upon by the word Yes, in support of the amendment, and upon being called upon by the word No, upon their ballots.

Be it further Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the city Clerk of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes in presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record sealed up to the Secretary of State and cause the same to be delivered to the said Secretary on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in this State, for three weeks at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forth to the Selectmen of all the towns, to the Assessors of the plantations, and to the Aldermen of the cities in this State. And said Secretary shall, as early as returns before said Legislature with an abstract thereof showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 6, 1854. Read and Passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker. SENATE, March 7, 1854. Read and Passed. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President. ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

PUBLISHERS of all the newspapers printed in this State, are requested to publish the preceding for three weeks at least before the second Monday of Sept. next. ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice, all concerned that said law has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the duty of administering on the estate of

JOHN RUST, of the County of Oxford, Esquire, deceased, the law duties she thereunto is bound to perform, and she will have any witnesses thereon to exhibit the same to

ANN MARIA RUST. August 4, 1854.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at their Session to be held at Paris within and for said County on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1854.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of Township number three in the second Range, in said County respectfully represent that the Road they at present travel to Phillips, is excessively hilly and somewhat circuitous, and that part of said road which passes over the Mount, Sandilbeck, can never, at any cost whatever, be made a good road, neither maintained in tolerable repair at any reasonable expense, on account of its steep, rocky, and boggy surface. They beg leave further to represent that they have explored a new Route, following the course of the Waters, which is shorter by two miles, and passes over land remarkably level, and the nature of the ground well adapted for making and maintaining a good road at a moderate expense. They therefore pray your Honors to lay out and establish a County road, following, as nearly as your Honors may think fit, the following route, viz: Beginning at a certain point in our present road from hence to Phillips, at a place called Alder Brook, 2 1/4 miles North West from Mr. John Hankerson, at a spring stub which is spotted; and following from thence a spotted line in a North Westerly direction to the outlet of Sandy River Ponds; from thence along the South Westerly side of said Ponds to their head;—thence along a narrow strip of land which divides Sandy River Ponds from Long Pond, and along the E. S. corner of Long Pond and its outlet, to said Outlet Stream; thence following said spotted line to the Eastern side of the inlet of our Lake to the line of that part of Township Number three in the second Range, which belongs to Caleb A. 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